# EUROPE.

The American Colony and American Marriages in North Germany.

Sad Suicide of an American Youth in Prussia.

Prim as the Personation of Spanish Revolution and Rule.

Race Traditions and Rural Scenes in Ireland.

Our special correspondents in Berlin, Modrid and Wexford (Ireland) supply the following valuable

### GERMANY.

The American Colony in the Northern Confederation — Its Yearly Increase — United States Diplomacy and Trade—Beauty, Valor, Money and Marriago—Suicide by an Ameri-

The number of American citizens, either native orn or adopted, who have taken up their permaent residence within the limits of the North German unt of business transacted in the Legation and solate here. Indeed, the commercial relations between the two countries have grown into such im ance as to outstrip those of any other Continenwork for the Consulate, while, on the other hand, he Legation is constantly inundated by applications ounter disiculties, in some shape or other, from authorities of their former home. Mr. Bancroft's office is far from being a sinecure, that gentleman having scarcely an hour to himself, and, conse-quently, remaining pinned closely to his post, Moreover, he has his hands full respecting consular arrangements and others for obtaintion of marriages contracted in the United tes, dimenties having arisen in this respect, more especially in Baden or Bavaria. A short time ago he was cordially invited to Weimar, where he ive had an opportunity of attending the seethoven festival, but he was compelled to decline

As to the festival itself, it is generally considered by the critics that it did not come up to the standard of a Beethoven centenary, as too many compositions of modern masters figured in the programme, the two last days only being exclusively devoted to the works of this immortal genuis. It is thus looked upon as a precursor of the Beethoven festival to be held here in the autumn and on a muon grander scale.

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HAPPY.

If the foregoing statement relative to the large American colony in Germany—of the 303,000 emigrants who annually quit these shores as many as from 8,000 to 10,000 are supposed to return—required confirmation you have it in the fact of two American marriages having taken place here within this week. Mr. E. T. Lee, of Boston, was married to Miss Mary C. Molette, of Dallas county, Ala. The other happy affair was the marriage of Mr. Gerald F. Tallot, a young Englishman, officer in the Prussian army, to the edest gaughter of Mrs. H. M. Bradhurs, of New York. The mar-lage was first celebrated at the English embassy and afterwards at the St. Matthew's church, attended by the prominent Americans and English here. Without dilating upon the beautiful attire of the bride, I may say she looked ever, inch an American belie, and at her side the youtiful dragoon, in his splendid regiments. They formed as handsome a pair as could be washed. If, as I am told, the financial aspect of the young couple's affairs is A. No. 1, they enter upon their new life under the most auspicious conditions, SAD.

As a sad contrast to this bright pictore I have to record the death by suicide of a young American, halling from West Roxbury, Mass. who had been pursuing his mucical studies here at the Kulack Conservatory for about eight months. In a fit of utter despondency, finist months. In a fit of utter despondency, finist months. In a fit of utter despondency, finish months, and deliberately blew out his brains with a pistol he had but newly purchased, as evident iron the price teket still attached thereto. On his person were found, among private effects, such as waten, money, &c., a pocketook, containing amost minute account of daily expenditures since his landing at Hamburg, and which as such as the time a considerable balance in his banker's hands. Previous to the rash deed he had written letters in pencil on the pages of the book to his relatives, among which the

the rash deed he had written letters in pencil on the pages of the book to his relatives, among which the following, sufficiently explaining his motives to his father instance.

true statement. I have been here nearly organ months, and to-day I cannot strike one note upon the plano as it should be struck. Here Wieprecht, cap d'orde en hers was right; it was not to be. Dear father, do not think too harshly of me. You cannot know how hard I have tried to get the right way, but I am firmly convinced that I should have never played the plano as it ought to be played. I had learned entirely wrong, and it was too late to do everything over again. Thank you, dear father, a thousand times for your love and Eindness in sending me here, and I so wish it might have been otherwise. God bless you, my father, and may you for jive your soo.

The necessary arrangements for his hurtel wood.

The necessary arrangements for his burial were attended to by Consul Kreisman, and he was intered last night in the cemetery at Charlottenburg, a town in the vicinity of the good where the tragic event took place.

Much satisfaction is felt nore at the invitation extended by the photographers of your city to Dr. Yogel, President of the Photographical Association of Berlin, who in consequence is now en route to the Cleveland exhibition.

of Berlin, who in consequence is now an roade to the Cleveland exhibition.

The Stettin merchants, indefatigable in their efforts to establish a steamship line between their port and yours, have at last succeeded in raising the necessary funds for the construction of two steamers of light draugat, only 300 feet long, able to accommodate from seven hundred to eight hundred passengers. It is the intention to start these vessels not from Swinemunde, but direct from the Stettin wharves. This company goes by the name of the Baltic Lloyd.

"Dannis, The Hangman," Exceeded.

A curious sequel to the late debate in the Reichstag on the capital punishment claises has turned up in the shape of a letter addressed by Signor Giorgio Porro, the hangman at Florence, to the public executioner here, in which the sioressind gentleman requests, in the beautiful dialect of Tuscany, that his son may be employed by him as an apprendice. Capital punishment having been accepted by the majority in the Reichstag this letter would not have attracted much remark were it not that it bere the superscription, "Al signor executore della giusticia, la persona, che execute la penna capitate a Birelino," in consequence of which it was handed about from official to official until it eventually reached the proper quarter. Any sheriff here executing writs of attachment rejuces in the name of "executor," hence vast embarrassment to the postal department, though finally removed by discovering the correct party addressed by the commissioned hangman of his Majesty King Victor Emanuel.

The Chariot of Revolution "Stuck Fast" in the Mud-General Prim the Native "Vicar of Bray"-Modest, yet Obedient to the Nation-Parliamentary Courtesy.

MADRID. May 31, 1870.

The Spanish revolutionary chariot still sticks in the mud, and has the appearance of being likely to stick fast for some time to come. Prim continues to be the political enigma-a problem difficult to solve. He is a compound of so many mixtures that it is not are as compound of so many mixtures that it is not an easy matter to discover the predominant essence. He is like the chamcieon, for if you observe him from different points of view you note as many different colors. I may be more correct if I compare him to a ercock, for he appears to move in accordance with the wind that blows, revolving always on his own axis. The Prim axis is power and the interregnum. The Ministry occasionally varies its politi-cal color a shade or so by the outgoing or incoming of ministers of different political times; but Prim ever remains on the same spot, merely shifting round a little to the breeze that blows strongest always in his place, always in power, always "Vicar of Bray." To a certain extent he is condescending, for he is satisfied with being President of the Coun-gil of Ministers, if nothing better is to be got; but you may elect him Regent, President of a republic, King, Emperor, Czar or Grand Turk, without giving him a surfest of power. He has already given proof of being able to undertake the rôle of any of the foresurfect of power. He has already given proof of being able to undertake the rôle of any of the fore-going dignities. He has given evidence of the most exquisite feelings of humanity, and the most bar-barous despotism. He has overlooked heinous

riches, honors and titles, and here I tender his conduct towards the brave General Pierrad as an example.

Touching Prim's veracity, and this calls to mind the story of a had much addicted to lying. A person asked him to tell the greatest lie he had ever given utlerance to, when the boy without the slightest healtation replied, "I have never told one in my life, sir." The other day when Castellar in Congress put Prim's veracity in doubt respecting the Portaguese question the latter bristled up and answered:—"That when he (Prim) said anything, it was true a primary as true because he said it and that no publical consideration would induce him to say anything but the truth, and always the truth. What he could do on certain occasions was to be silent, reserved and circumspect as became a Fresident of the Council of Ministers; but when he made a declaration he would not permit sander Castellar, nor anyone, to doubt what he adirmod." The Spaniards say, "El que puede hacer that can make one basket, can make a hundred." How often has Prims worn on the other. How often has he sworn before the ex-Queen isabella to defend her and her throne with his last drop of blood. Who does not remember the solemn promises Prim made when in banishment to introduce a world of reforms if the liberal party supported him in questing the then raing Powers. How often has he declared in Congress that he had no candidate for the farone, and supported none; and yet it is well known that he has had a hand in bringing forward almost all the candidates that have been pre-suited. Who does not remember the had no candidate, for the farone, and supported none; and yet it is well known that he has had a hand in bringing forward almost all the candidates that have been pre-suited. Who does not remember that when thanned about his defeat on the Duke of Genoa candidature, he declared that he had still seven kings

tannel about his defeat on the Duke of Genoa candidature, he declared that he had still seven kings untold.

THE SEVEN KINGS.

Respecting the soven kings untold, the Caos, a burlesque piper, published a capital caricature of Prim. He was rigged out in armor of the times of the renowned Gazman whom he claims as his ancestor) and hugged a crowa. Seven large mirrors placed in a semi-circle reflected the figure of the armed warrier. Some giving a profile, others three quarters, and the remainder frontwisws of the one and same figure of Prim Gobbed as Gazman. At the foot of the caricature were the following words:—"The Seven Kings of Guzman." Did he not write to Espartero efforing him the crown of Spain at the time he was declaring that he supported no candidate? I will, however, give Prim the oresit of not offering it to any one that would accept it, or supporting any but impossible candidates. He takes god care not to offer the crown to Montpenster or Don Carlos, knowing full well that it would be at once accepted. He declares that the Portuguess after came off without himself or the government baving any knowledge of it, much less having any hand in the matter. This may or may not be the case; but it is much doubted by the Spaniards. People are judged by their deeds, and, therefore, Prim must not I e surprised if his as serfions are doubted not only by Senor Cast-llar, but by all Spaniards, and the world at large. Prim has evidently been keeping the Spaniards occupied in reviewing a panorama of candidates till he can make himself strong. The people, nowever, are getting tired of the show. They do not appear exactly to know what they want, but would put up with anything that had any probability of leading to peace and prosperity.

A Special Herald Tour in Wexford-The Inhabitants, Their Race, History and Character-Social Condition-Commodore Jack

Before leaving this county, the model county of freland, as Wexford is called, I wish to make a few general observations on the character of its people and comfort, a middle position-that is, they are the squalid wretchedness which one too frequently sees in Munster and Connaught, nor in the of the Ulster peasant. This is the condition of the Wexford farmers generally, but there are certain districts in the county—as, for example, the bar-onies of Forth and Bargy, in which the peasantry are wealthier and more independent than in any other part of Ireland. These baronies form, how-ever, but a small portion of the county, and their men of the state of Wexford. Though the peasantry are for the most part poor, living, so to speak, from hand to mouth, yet they are comparatively happy, and are, with a few exceptions, on good terms with their landfords. They are a quiet, inoffensive people and are not easily excited to anger; but when once aroused, are in all probability, as proved by their conduct in '98, the most obstinate, the most determined, the most uncompromising people in ire-

They have very little Celtic blood in their veins. They have very little Cente blood in their veins. They have very little Cente blood in their veins. They are descended, for the most part, from the Banes and Angio-Normans, while in Forth and Bargy the people are of Weish extraction. The Danes were in possession of the greater part of this county during the minth, tenth and eleventh centuries, and his ead of sharing the fate of their countrymen at the battle of Clontarf, they continued here, mingling themselves with the original population. It was an the cast of Wexford that the Anglo-Normans first landed: it was in this county that they fought their first battles and obtained their first settlements; the traitor Mac Murrogh was a Wexford man; he awaited their arrival in his castle of Ferns; the first treaty between England and Ireland was signed in the capital town of this county; the marriage of Strongbow with the Princess Eva was celebrated in the same place; so that Wexford was, in a particular manner, identified with the Danish and Anglo-Norman invisions. Of course the old population were, for the most part, driven out to make way for the new-comers, and thus it happens that the people of Wexford have, in all probability, less of Celtic blood in their veins than the inhabitants of any other county in Ireland. This accounts, to some extent at least, for their cool and determined character, for their industrions and practical habits, and for their adoption of English manners and customs, which, I find, prevail to a greater extent in this county than in any other I have yet visited.

Still, the Wexford peeple are patriotic; indeed it may

character, for their industrious and practical habits, and for their adoption of English manners and customs, which, I find, prevail to a greater extent in this county than in any other I have yet visited. Still, the Wexford people are patriotic: indeed it may be said of them that they are first to take up arms against English lyranny and oppression. They were the end of them they are first to take up arms against English lyranny and oppression. They were the end only men who could be trusted or depended on in the short-lived enceded of which Robert Emmet was the hero; indeed I think I may say that, after Tipperary, Wexford ranks before any other Irish county in valor and patriotism.

About a century and a quarter ago a man was born on the southern shore of this country, at a place called Tacumshane, in the barony of Forth, whose name is well known in America and is warmly remembered here. I mean Commodore Jack Barry, who is, I believe, regarded as the first fing signal officer of the American navy. He was, it is generally considered, one of the first foreigners to 'ake the sea in behalf of the American colonies during the war of independence, and, as is well known, rendered throughout that glorious struggle invaluable services to the cause of justice and liberty, hoisting the Stars and Stilpes, with his own hand, first to the breeze from the deck.

Barry was the son of a small, and, what is worse, a poor, farmer, who was able to give him hiffle more than the rudiments of an education. The penal laws were at that time in full force, and Barry, who was a member of the proscileder religion, left the operation of that vile code to be most oppressive and unjust. It may well be presumed that these laws were the sole cause of depriving freland, in the penal laws existed a most implacable foe. Born within a stone's throw of the encean, he early became acquainted with the management of boats, and the greater part of his time was spent upon the sea.

Seeing that it was quite impossible for him to rise to anything in his

I was not fortunate enough, when in the Barony Forth, to discover the exact spot on which Barry was born. One old man told me it was inhabited by a person of the name of Furlong, who is a farmer, but another individual, who appeared to me to be as good an authority as the former, said that the house in which he first saw the light was levelled hair a century ago, and the little farm of his father was incorporated with another and much larger one. He had three brothers, one of whom died in a French prison towards the close of the last century, and another lived to a period as late as thirty years ago, dying, it is said, at the advanced age of 100 years.

MURDEN.

Since I began this letter a murder of a very brutal character was commutted within a few miles of the place from which I now write. It was not, however, of a political or an agrarian nature, being, as it would seem, committed for the purpose of obtaining the money of which the unhappy victim was said to be possessed. The outrage has, as might well be expected, occasioned the greatest excitement throughout the entire county, particularly so as Wexford is remarkably free from such crimes, there being only one other murder committed in the coun-

anfallibility Before Seven General Congrega-tions—The Archbistop of Prague, His Oppo-sition and Argumout—German and French Logic—The Schema as it Was and Is—Papal Primacy—The Issue at Haud.

ROME, June 1, 1870. The Fathers of the Council are now "knee deep" n infallibility. They have already devoted seven general congregations to the discussion of the excit-ing subject, and upward of thirty-five episcopal oraered sentiments more or less hostile to the definition of the dogma so desired by the Ultramontane party.

Cardinal Schwartzenberg, Archbishop of Prague, sured in tradition the Church would certainly be

ered a concise, but conclusive, discourse, and three French prelates—the Archbishop of Paris and the Bishops of Dijon and St. Brieux—distinguished themselves in the orators' tribune; but the fiery chief of the opposition, or at any rate of the Gaillo cohort in it-Mgr. Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans-has not yet spoken, and is said to be reserving his prepared, however, and is of a length to occupy the attention of the assembled fathers during a whole scance; for the episcopal veterans do not kill them-selves with work, and only remain in congregation each morning from about nine till noon. While the fathers are debatting I wish your read-ers to obtain an exact idea of the subject before

them:—
The original comprehensive schema De Ecclesia Christi, composed by the Jesuit Father Perrone, has been subdivided into several smaller schemas, which are now presented to the Council under the thite of dogmatic constitutions. The schema of the Pope's pramacy and iniallibility is entitled "Constitution Dogmatica De Ecclesia Christi." It is composed of a preface, four chapters, and three canons. The preface demonstrates the necessity of affirming boildly, at the present epoch, the doctrine of the institution, the duration, and the nature of the primacy conferred on Peter, and through him to all his legitimale successors, on account of the attacks now directed against this fundamental doctrine.

The following are the titles of these four chapters:—

ters:—
I. Of the Institution of the Apostolic Primacy in
St. Peter.
II. Of the Perpetuity of the Primacy of Peter in

St. Feter.

II. of the Perpetuity of the Primacy of Peter in the Roman Pontin.

III. of the Signification and Nature of the Primacy of the Pope.

IV. of the Infallibility of the Pope.

In the general congregation of Saturday (21st inst.) the fathers of the Council were warned by the Cardinal Legate that the two duesdons of primacy and infanitority being intimately connected with each other, the fathers would not be allowed to suspend their work until they had completed the discussion of both of them. This is a mere parliamentary dedge to upset the opposition, whose members were suspected of having conspired to talk against time, so as to make the primacy question last so long that infallibility could not come on the lapts before the dog days.

My last letter contained a translation of the infallibility proposition presented to the fathers of the Council on the 7th of March. The following is a

translation of the same document in its corrected form, modified according to the written observa-tions of the fathers, and now again submitted to them for their final discussion and decision:—

them for their final discussion and decision:—
Therefore, with the approbation of the Sacred Council, we teach and declare a dogon of faith that the Roman Pentilit is whom, in the person of St. Peter, it was mid, among other things, by Christ, "Report pre to," Ace, in virtue of that assist anywhich was promised to him, cannot er when exercising his mission of a promised to him, cannot er when exercising his mission was promised to him, cannot er when exercising his mission was promised to him, cannot er when exercising his mission was promised to him is to be held as an article or faith by the universal Church in the things of faith an morals or what is to be rejected as contrary to faith, and that these judgenesis of the londing unrestormable in themselves these judgenesis of the londing the contract of the londing the faith by all the faithful held with the complete obadience of faith by all the faithful held with the complete obadience of quainted with them. And a soon as they shall be made acquainted with them. And a soon as they shall be made acquainted with them. And a soon as they shall be made acquainted with them. And a soon as they shall be made acquainted with them, and a soon as they shall be made acquainted with them. And a soon as they shall be made acquainted with them, and a soon as they shall be made acquainted with them, and a soon as they shall be made acquainted with the same object. But if any one, who of of fortind, should have the past departed from the Catholic truth and the unity the Church.

In Father Perrone's original scheral de exclusion

the same object. But if any one, which God forbid, should have the pretension to go against our definition, let him know that the has departed from the Catholic truth and the unity of the Church.

In Father Perrone's original schema de ecclesia there was no mention of infallibility. But now it forms the most important clause and the one which the Court of Rome is most anxious to get voted, sanctioned and promulgated, as we see by it's being pushed forward out of all order.

The author has added a fourth chapter to the original three, in which he put forth the doctrine undisputed by Catholics of the Roman Pontiff's primacy of honor and jurisdiction. From these he demonstrates in this supplementary chapter, as a consequence, the Pope's supreme primacy in instruction, which he founds chiefly on the words of our Saviour, "Thou are Peter," &c., and "I have prayed for thee," &c., and confirms by the decrees of several ecumenical councils, such as the Fourth of Constantinople, the Second of Lyons, and that of Piorence.

Nelger these lex's nog decrees had hitherto brought us to that great conclusion in the year of grace 1870. Fortunately, the Pope's eage'r desire and the Jesuts' complaisant reasoning have brought us to that great conclusion in the year of grace 1870. Fortunately, the Pope is a little more indulgent to those who differ from him on this personal question than he is to the opponents of the doctrines exposed in the three preeding chapters of the schema. According to the canons appended to each of those chapters, all opponents are another matized. But the fourth chapter (on Personal Infallibility) has no corresponding canon, and his Holliness simply declares that those who pretend to contradict him on the politin question "depart from the Catholic truth and the unity of the Church."

ANATISMA.

If there is to be any such the model of the Perhaps the Court of Rome hoped by this milder form de condemnation to disarm the hostility of some members of the Quore of the God April and Catholica, in its animbers of

Their Reception by the Native Cordwainers. Their Reception by the Native Cordwainers. A despatch from North Adams, June 13, says:—
Seventy-five Chinamen arrived in this village today, to work in the shoe factory of C. T. Sampson &
Co. A large crowd assembled at the depot to witness their arrival. The new-comers looked young,
intelligent and resolute. They were followed from
the depot to Sampson's factory by the crowd, amid
ominous hisses and hooting from the Crispins. Two
men were arrested for assaulting the Chinamen with
stones. The Chinamen were patient and arrived
safely at the factory. The Crispins are deeply excited, but no serious trouble is apprehended. Mr.
Sampson will be sustained in his right that yet the exnerument of Chinose labor.

## CUBA.

The Upton Expedition-Spanish Account of the Capture of the Cargo-Cause of the Failure-News from the Insurrection-Costation of Operations-The Sickly Season Set In-

HAVANA, June 8, 1870. writing from Gibara, gives the following account of the capture of the cargo of the Upton:—

Yumuri was cruising along the coast, her com-mander was informed by the master of the small schooner Comercio that the night previous, white passing Punta Brava, a considerable number of voices were heard, from which he inferred that a landing had taken place on the night of the 24th. At ha!f-past ten the Yumuri arrived there, and They came upon a quantity of war material, which they captured. While collecting it they were encountered by 160 of the enemy, who opened a concentrated fire upon them, compelling them to retire which they did, protected by the gunboat. The Yumuri immediately proceeded to Nuevitas and gave notice, returning again and cruising about the with 100 of an artillery regiment, stationed at Puerte with which the troops, with the frews of the gun-boats and some volunteers from Puerto Padre, were lauded in two columns, respectively above and below the point of previous reconnoissance, and the vessets were placed in the positions best calculated to protect them. At five in the morning one of the columns came upon a body of the flifeusiers and opened a sharp fire upon them, killing six and wounding One. Meanwhile the other had come upon the arms and other effects and immediately commenced taking them on board, which operation they continued up to hair-past ten o'clock of the evening, when the rising of the sea compelled a cessat on. A firing was kept up during the night by the flitbusters, rendered desparate by the loss of their arms and other material. On the morning of the 23th the balance of these were placed on the vessels. The columns commenced near Punta Brava, and in an excursion outside captured six prisoners, four of them wounded, and killed one man. On the 30th the gunboats proceeded to another point near by, where, according to the statement of one of the prisoners, some effects were concealed. These were obtained, and after a careful recombissance in the vicinity they proceeded to Puerto Padre, from whence the effects were taken to Nucvitas, with the exception of much of the ciothing, which was in a bad condition and was therefore turned.

The prisoners state that the expedition proceeded from New York on the 14th of May, in the steamer Upton, and was composed of 120 men, all Cub.ins, except four, who were Americans. Forty

tion and was therefore curned.

The prisoners state that the expedition proceeded from New York on the 14th of May, in the steamer Upton, and was composed of 120 men, all Cubins, except four, who were Americans. Forty of them were officers. Francisco Cisneros and Gaspar Becancourt were in command. The latter landed and the other remained with the steamer. The landing was accomplished on the inghts of the 23d and 24th with a steam induced which was rendered useless the first passage) and the boats. Among the prisoners is one who says he was the secretary of the Cuban Junta in Key West; that the steamer was pursued by a gunboat, and fearing that she would be disabled by a shot the captain determined to land without a guide or certain point. He states that all the goods disembarked were captured, even to the rides of the officers, who abandoned them in order to make their escape the more easily. A long list of the captured property is given, comprising in the main such as was mentioned in the official report. Such is the account.

—as will be seen, the landing was completed easily and without interference, and the entire or partial failure in the objects of the expedition resulted from want of concert of action between the expeditionists and the insurgents, and of the requisite caulion when once on shore. To a person acquainted with the Cuban character it is easy to understand the increase helmering which would be kept up, giving notice of their whereabouts, and, as in the present case, bringing down upon them the gunboats and

were coming into town. Modesto Diaz and his forces have not been annihilated, as was promised, nor has any material damage been done them. No mention is made of Valmaseda, and that distinguished officer seems to have gone into obscurity.

The usual small encounters are reported from the Cinco Villas. In Sancti Spiritus a considerable quantity of clothing had been captured.

## AOUATIC.

Second Race Between the Harvari Scientifa and First Junior Bont Crews-The Tables

Boston, June 14, 1870.
The Scientific and First Junior crews of Harvard College had a second contest on the Charles river course this afternoon. The experience of the Juniors on Saturday was not satisfactory to them and the Scientifics through courtesy afforded them an opportunity of again displaying their ability and muscle. The conditions of this race were that the Junior crew should put up six silver cups as prizes to be contended for, and that the Scientifics reopen to the Juniors a chance for the honors of the Beacon Cup. The Beacon Cup is a large and valuable silver vase, or urn, upon which, on each successive year of the past ten, have been inscribed the names of the victors in the class races. The Scientific crew of this year have their names added in virtue of the success of Saturday last, and, as will be seen in the sequel, the Junior crew of this year have now also the same Saturday last, and, as will be seen in the sequel, the Junior crew of this year have now also the same privilege. As the surface of the cup will now become filled with names, it is understood that this identical cup will not be again rowed for, but, bearing its honorable roll, will be placed in a proper position for safekeeping in the Harvard Memorial Hall. The men contesting in the race to-day were the same as those engaged on Saturday. Both boats were sent off in good style, the Juniors having the leade and giving out forty-one strokes the first minute, and the Scientifics forty-three strokes. The Juniors, when near a half mile out, began to improve their position decidedly, and ere long had actually shot ahead of their rivals and led them in line, whereby the Scientifics were troubled by the wash of their lively competitors. The two went around the stake in this position. The Juniors, of course, taking the inside and the Scientifics getting on the return course about thirty seconds later. The Juniors had the misiortune to crack an oar just before reaching the stake. It held, however, partially by the leather, and aided thereafter in steering, though its propelling power was much dimunished. The Scientifics seeing, as they thought, their opportunity in consequence of this accident, put on a spurt after rounding the stake, and in consequence suffered a worse mishap in breaking an outrigger, which substantially disabled them as a working crew. The Juniors had it all their own way from this moment, and came in amid ringing cheers from the crowd in waiting, in twenty minutes and ten seconds from the start. This is the best time on the record of the class crew regattas on the Charles river course.

A Scull Race on the Hudson. The long expected single scall race between George B. Springstein, of the Atalanta Boai Club; W. C. Mainland, of the same club, and John C. O'Neil, of the Columbia Club, came off yesterday afternoon on the Hudson, opposite the Eissian Fields. It was to have been rowed last May, but one of the contestants became sick and the rale was postponed to Monday, the 13th of June. The weather was so unpleasant, however, that all parties agreed

postponed to Monday, the 13th of June. The weather was so unpleasant, however, that all parties agreed to again postpone the contest for a day; and at last yesterday a clear, sunny sky and smooth water enabled them to try their skill. The prize was a gold chronograph, of the value of \$250, contributed by members of the Hudson River Rowing Association, and the course extended from the Elysian Flelis dock to the northward, past the coul and oil docks, a distance of a mile and a half, to the stakeboat, and back, making the whole distance to be rowed three miles. Mr. Charles A. Peverelly acted as referee and starter.

At about five o'clock the three contestants appeared in their seventeen foot single scull working boats, the two pom the Atlanta Chib wearing crimson for their distinguishing color, and O'Neil, of the Columbia, had donned blue. In drawing for position Maintand won the inside, Springstein No. 2, and O'Neil the outside, or No. 3. As the boats assumed their respective positions in line, the order was given to turn the stakeboat from the east to the west, and at the word "go" they all darted forward like arrows shot simultaneously from a bow. It was the general remark of all persons on shore that such a beautiful and even start had seldom been had. O'Neil at once took the lead, with Mainland close behind him, and Springstein Keeping up with the latter. They were soon out of sight from the referee's stand, where, among the friends of the several candidates for the prize, an anneable discussion arose, backed by some singut betting as to the result of the race. On turning the stakeboat Mainland was somewast in front, with O'Neil pushs

amid the shouts of the bystan second and Mainland third, the lat distance in the rear. The time t

### LITERATURE.

Oriticisms of New Books.

BRIGADIER GENERAL THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER:
His Political and Military Career, with Selections
from his Writings. By Captain W. F. Lyons.
New York: D. & J. Sadiler & Co.

The many thousands of persons, Americans as well is Irishmen, who feel interested in the career of the late General Meagher, will rejoice with us that to so trustworthy and competent a writer as Capinin Lyons was intrusted the duties of his biographer. It was to Captain Lyons a labor of love, as he states him-self, in the introduction to the work. Between author and subject there existed "a friendship cemented in years gone by, and enduring all days,

Influenced, then, by deep, personal affection for his deceased friend, the author set earnestly to work, and the result is a biography upon which we can bestow the highest praise. Beginning with a sketch of the early life of Meagher, the work proceeds to a narrative of the forcal movement in Ire'and. In'o this Meagher, then a young man barely past his majority, entered with all the ardor and enthusiasm of his character. His rare gifts of oratory soon made

majority, entered with all the ardor and enthusiasm of his character. His rare gifts of oratory soon made him a popular leader. The agitation continued until finally, in the summer of 1848, he was captured with arms in his hands in the county of Tipperary, while engaged in an effort to array the peasantry against the authority of the British Crown, after O'Brigh's attempt at Ballingary. His trial, conviction and eloquent speech before being sentenced to death, the committation of his sentence to imprisonment for life, his extle in Van Dieman's Land, his escape and arrival in the United States, are all narrated in a clear, concise style.

The period between his landing in New York and the outbreak of the rebellion was passed by Meagher in practising law and in an attempt at journalism, for which latter sprofession, however, he was unfitted. Soon after the secession of the Southern States and the firing on Fort Sumfer, he organized the famous "firsh Brigade," whose deeds under his leadership are the common property of American citizens. A very prominent feature in the work before us is the full and animated description of the Peninsula campaign and the part taken by General meagner in it. This forms one of the most interesting chapters in the book. The part taken by the Irish Brigade in the battle of Chancellorsville is also well told. With all that followed in the career of Meagher—his resignation and subsequent return to the army, his services in Tennessee, his civil career in Montana Territory and the close of his life by a sundem death from accident, we must leave the reader to become acquainted by a perusal of the book. The appendix is quite interesting. It contains several extracts from speeches of Meagher and from his writings, and closes with an auditentic statement of the sad accident which out short a career fall of hope and promise.

men living who understand it, always excepting, of course, the Indian agents, and they are the last pertion. But if Mr. Keim has not made our Indian question much more intelligible than it was before does him credit as much for the literary skill displayed in its writing as for the intrinsic value of its contents. Mr. Keim's narrative is the result of six months personal observation on the Southern Prains. He accompanied General Sheridan in his famous campaign against the hostile savages on the sepublican, the Arkansas and the Washita rivers, and during which, it will be remembered, that General Custer, at the head of a cavalry force, administered a severe chastisement to Black Kettle's band of Cheyenne Indians. This campaign is described with much minuteness, and in a very spirited and graphic style. It was the good fortune of the author to visit various parts of the country never before travelled by literary men, so that all he writes is fresh and new. Not only are the events of the campaign detailed for our perusal, but the book also contains much inderesting information regarding the habits and customs of our abortenes, and there is also an animated picture of the life of a soldier on the Plains. We heartily commend "Sheridan's Troopers of the Borders" as a most agreeable work. the rights. We heartay commence of the Borders' as a most agreeable work. In addition to its literary merits the volume recommends liself to public favor by the neatness of its appearance, the excellence of the type, paper and binding used in its manufacture, and the admirable character of the engravings by which it is embellished. There is a fine portrait of General Sheridan as the frontispiece, and also a letter from the General to Mr. Keim expressing his opinion as to the best policy to be pursued towards the savages.

Of a tolerably interesting character are the con Other Stories," published by the American Unitarian Association and intended to serve a religious pur-Association and intended to serve a religious pur-pose. There is undoubtedly a large class of persons to whom the perusal of these stories will afford great happiness, and as the stories themselves are really well written and entertaining we cheerfully com-mend the book to the public.

Nothing short of a stern conviction that we were bound to read through a novel entitled "Guilty or Not Guilty" (New York: Carleton, publisher), enabled us to reach the end of the book. In this enabled us to reach the end of the book. In this work, which the title page tells us contains "the true story of Manhattan Wells," we have a melancholy illustration of the weakness of "authors" and the folly of publishers. A more wisby-washy production we have not read for some time. It endeavors to resuscitate the old story of the Manhattan Wells tragedy, and quite fails. We shall really be sorry if any young fleedging of an author is pamed by our criticism; but, truth to tell, "Guilty or Not Guilty" would never deprive a reader of sleep.

## THE STABLE GANG.

"at Home."

In the classic neighborhood of Bayard and Eliza-beth streets, and over a stable, is located the refined Stable Gang. The members of this club comprise some first class politicians and not a few of the office holders of note of this city. It is a sort of graduating school where men go in crude politicians and come out fit candidates for the beach or bar, particularly the bar. The room wherein the club meets is not a large or elegantly furnished one. It is, how-

come out it candidates for the beach of out, particularly the bar. The reom wherein the club meets is not a large or elegantly furnished one. It is, however, situated, on the second floor only, and while, therefore, it is easy of access, it is also well perfumed by the odors that arise from the stable below.

The Stable Gang's meeting last evening was an important one. The boys of the ward, as well as those of other wards noted for their efficiency and inducence on election days, were invited and were on hand. The deconations of the room were also gotten up for the gala occasion, which was none other than to celebrate the birthday of three members of the club. The names of these three who had arisen to the importance of having their birthdays celebrated are:—Messis. David Miller, Michael J. Shandley (brother of Justice Shandley), and S. F. Dewey. The likenesses of these gentlemen graced the walls of the room and were appropriately wreathed with flowers. In justice to them it may be said that they are all fine looking and would, uoubtless, do full justice to a Justice's position.

The table was such as even an alderman might smile at beholding. Indeed, all present last evening smiled as soon as they appeared and continued the pleasant operation often, as long as they remained. Nor did they slight the solids. On the contrary, they seemed to think the "wittles" were in the way and needed to be put out of the way as soon as possible. There was almost everything to be had to tempt the palates of those whose palates could be easily tempted. There were broiled chicken and crabs on toast. There was lee cream and there were plenty of strawberries to eat with ft. The latter, according to a gentleman present, were raised for that especial cocasion. Added to these was a great variety of ruit and pastry, while from a large bowl on a side table was dispensed a decoction which even a temperance lecturer might have smacked his lips over. The entertainment consisted of singing and the "Dutchman's Experience at the Fire in Pitt

### THE NEW REGIME.

The Department of Docks on a Tour of Inspes tion and Observation-Visit to the Govern. ment Works at Staten Island.

having expressed their intention to make another trip along the North river front and to visit the gov ernment works at Staten Island the owners of the steamboat Mary Powell extended to the Commison the occasion. The invitation was accepted, and yesterday was set apart as the day for the trip. Th leading merchants and officials to accompan them and see for themselves the actual condition of the wharves and piers as they appear from the river. There were among

besides the Dock Commissioners, Messrs. Agnew, Wood, Hunt, Smith and Henry; the Quarautiue Commissioners, Schell, Bell and Barton; Emigra-tion Commissioners, Hart and Frear; Tax Commissioners, Sands, King and Andrews; Colonel Jones, Captain of the Port; Harbor Master Bernard Kenny Park Commissioner Robert J. Dillon, Commission of Jurors Douglass Taylor, General Franklin, City Chamberlain J. J. Bradley, City Deputy Chamberlain James M. Sweeney, Police Commissioners Breunan, Manniers and Smith; Comptroller R. B. Connotts Surrogate R. C. Hutchings, Police Superintendent Jourdan, Judges Joseph F. Daly and Dowling Messrs. Peter Cooper, J. P. Dickinson, A. C. Davis, Bernard Kelly, M. T. Jugg and a large number of others who are more or less directly interested in the docks and piers of the etty.

with the party on board, cast off from her mooring at pier 39, foot of Vestry street, and headed

A more delightful day could not have been desired; and the beautiful weather aided the relief from bustness drudgery to give a zest to the occasion. Mary Powell, being the fastest boat plying on the waters around the metropolis, was not long in reach-ing Staten Island. The boats of the jacht squadron were drawn up, with sails set and all ready to start yachts and boats, receiving and giving saintes, the Powell finally reached the Narrows and, turning, ran

This dock is built on the plan which the Commissioners recommend for the city piers, and the same as the Herald has from time to time advocated as the most feasible and endurable. A builthead is built, and from this a bridge stretches to the dock proper. The dock was originally made entirely of wood, the outer piles placed close together and firmly banded in position. On the outsire of these piles is built a wall of large blocks of hewa grantte, and the crib is filled with small stones, granite chips and cobble stones, Above this pier and nearer to Fort Richmond is a pier built entirely of stone. The Powell lay alongside of the first meniloned dock until the company on board had sufficiently observed the advantages that could be derived from such structures along the river fronts of the eity. In its present unfinished condition it certainly does not look very handsome. It is much similer than the city docks should be, but the method of construction and formation is what should be adopted in perfecting the wharfage of the metropoids. On the dock proper warehouses could be built and thus save to the saipping a great deal of outlay for labor and cartage. The points having been fully studied and canvassed by the Commissioners and their quests, the Powell headed

10° THE NORTH RIVER.

the Commissioners noting afresh the condition of the piers and the revenue derived from them by the city. Fier No. I is leased to the Camden and Amboy Radroad; is in rood order, fully covered, and returns \$1,240 to the city. The piers from this to No. 12 are all private and in good condition. One half of pier 12 is owned by the city, the other half and the whole of pier 13 is leased to Russell Sturgs for \$14,750 per annum. Between these piers is the sunken crib spoken of in these columns after the former trip of the Commissioners. Pier 14 is leased to the Anchor (Glasgow) line of steamers for \$9,050 per annum. The dock is covered with a cor-THE GOVERNMENT DOCK. This dock is built on the plan which the Comm

This fact has also been previously noted in the Herallo, and the Commissioners intend taking immediate steps to put this portion of the front, being in a busy locality, in at least passable condition until some permanent structure shall be erected. Pier 27, leased under tranchise to the Hoboken Ferry Company, is covered with a corrugated from shed. Pier 29 is leased, one half to Marshall O. Rober's and the other half to the Eric Railway Company, each half paying 37,500 yearly. Piers 31 to 33 belong to the Eric Railway Company, are covered with corrugated from houses and are in good order. Pier 36 belongs Eric Railway Company, are covered with corrugated from houses and are in good order. Pier 36 belongs to Fox & Livingsion, is covered with corrugated from shed and in good order. Pier 37, owned by the old Dominion Steamship Company, in good good order. Pier 38, owned by the Allentown line, in order. Pier 40, by the Boston line, good. Pier 41, the People's line, for Albany and Troy, is well known and is kent in excellent condition. Piers 44 and 48 and is kept in excellent condition. Piers 44 and 45, leased by the Inman Steamship Company for \$8,000; 46, Williams & Guion, for \$6,000; 47, Kutional Transportation Company, \$9,300. These piers are all kept in first rate order. For pier 48 the Morris and Essex pays \$12,200; for 49 kickerbocker lee Company pays \$5,500.

in first rate order. For pier 4s he Morris and Essex pays \$1,200; for 49 kickerbocker lee Company pays \$8,500.

The docks from this point to the foot of Thirteenth street are kept by the city, together with one-half of the pier at the foot of Thirteenth area. The piers at the foot of Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets are leased for \$1,850 each. The Twentuch street pier is kept by the city. The Twenty-second street pier is leased for \$1,400 per annum. Pier foot of Twenty-thirid is under franchise to the Erie Railroad Company for fitry dollars per annum. The Twenty-eighth street pier leases for \$1,150. The Thirteeth street pier prings \$3,700 to the city; Thirty-fourth street pier, 2500. Thirty-seventh street pier is kept by the city. Thirty-eighth street pier is devoted to the use of the offal contractor. The Fortieth street pier is leased to Wm. Bradly for \$1,500 per annum. Forty-second street pier is under franchise to the Weehawken Forry Company at \$350 per annum. The end of the Forty-second street pier is under franchise to the Weehawken Forry Company at \$350 per annum. The end of the Forty-second street pier is leased for \$1,400 per annum is John Darrow. The end of Fnty-fith street pier is also used as a dumping place, and the balance of the dock is leased to C. Donnelly for \$600. The Fitty-seventh street pier, or all that appears of it, is of small stones; the major portion of the dock is entirely submerged. The Seventy-ninth street pier is leased for \$160 per annum. The pier and bulkhead at Manhattanville is leased to F. F. Low for \$100 per annum, with the right reserved to run a lerry at 130th street. The pier at 135th street is leased to Mr. Low for \$35 per annum, and is the highest pier up owned by the city. Those-piers not specially commented on are in apparently good condition, and generally much better than the piers and docks on the East river side. The Hems given above were duly noted by the Commissioners, and the memoranda taken will be used by them in connection with the surveys now being made b

Can Dion Play Forever and Not Miss !-Dion vs. Euton-Dion Wins Ensily.

At the Metropolitan Hotel last evening a numerous gathering was collected around a standard table to witness a friendly contest between Joseph Dion, the incomparable, and Mr. Eaton, an ama-teur. The game was the full four ball carrom game, 1,000 points up, Dion giving his opponent odds to the extent of 500 points. Dion, without hesitation and by employing his reliable hand in endeavoring to accumulate the balls in one spot, opened the play by a run of 24 points. He made three more trials of the same nature, and finally, in the fourth inning, ran 300 points, not by pure nursing, but by cushion shots, by direct carroms and draws, in which he drew out the delicate electricity of the balls and showed himself a complete master of minute contact. Once in position Dion commands the string. Like other players, he misses, but, unlike other players, his misses are not made upon attempted counts, but on trials for position. He worked around the table as a skilful artist plays upon the plano, and seemingly, as by avoirdupois, had possession of the exact quantity of momentum required to count. His style and application were superb, as three runs of nearly 300 each show. Mr. Eaton had no opportunity to display his powers. Dion won the game, making 1,000 points to his opponent's 232, in less than an hour and a hair. The following is the score:

Dion—24, 3, 3, 18, 300, 9, 12, 240, 39, 3, 30, 6, 314—1,003.

Raton—12, 6, 3, 30, 0, 60, 21, 21, 33, 37, 0, 9—232, 1,000 points up, Dion giving his opponent odds